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EXAMINER

MILIA, MARK R

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2622

DATE MAILED: 06/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/915,403

Applicant(s)

ESTAVILLO ET AL.

Examiner

Mark R. Milia

Art Unit

2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 July 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/27/01.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference character "801" has been used to designate both "Print" and "Cancel". Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Page 11, line 29, reference character (515) is described in reference to Fig. 6, but no such character exists. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being

amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 1, reference character (100), Fig. 2, reference character (209), and Fig. 3, reference character (300). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 9, line 28, (400) should read (500), page 10, line 25, (401) should read (501), and page 11, line 10, (402) should read (502), line 23, (511) should read (611), line 26, (512) should read (612), and line 27, (513) should read (613). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 10, 12-15, 17-20, 22, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6285461 to Fujii et al.

Regarding claim 1, Fujii discloses a printer comprising a physical printer mechanism capable of producing printed images on a print media (see Figs. 1 and 2B, column 8 lines 54-59, and column 9 lines 22-24), an electronic data processing means capable of controlling said physical print mechanism (see Figs. 1 and 2A and column 9

lines 14-21), a bi-directional communications port capable of sending and receiving data (see Figs. 1 and 2, column 9 lines 35-38 and column 19 lines 37-42), a preview generation means for generating, by said printer, a print preview data (see column 11 lines 10-20, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42, reference states that the converting device can be located internal to the printer therefore the reference anticipates the claim limitation), and a server means, configured as part of said printer, capable of presenting said preview data in page format readable via said bi-directional communications port (see Figs. 1-3, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 12 line 59-column 13 line 18, and column 19 lines 37-42).

Regarding claim 10, Fujii discloses a method of generating a preview image for preview of a print job to be printed by a printer, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a print job (see column 8 lines 60-67 and column 11 lines 44-52), requesting a preview of said print job (see column 11 line 44-column 12 line 5), rendering said image data of said print job to generate a rendered image file (see column 9 lines 1-24, column 10 line 49-column 11 line 9, column 12 lines 6-19, and column 19 lines 37-42), and configuring said printer to generate a preview image from a rendered image taking into account specific settings and printer characteristics (see column 14 lines 5-19 and column 19 lines 37-42, reference shows that the converting device can be located internal to the printer and generates preview data by using font and other data included in the converting device which is specific to the printer device therefore the reference anticipates the claim limitation).

Regarding claim 20, Fujii discloses a printer for printing images, said printer comprising a printer mechanism (see Figs. 1 and 2B, column 8 lines 54-59, and column 9 lines 22-24), and a preview generation means for generating a preview image of said print job (see column 11 lines 10-20, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42, reference states that the converting device can be located internal to the printer therefore the reference anticipates the claim limitation), wherein said preview generation means operates to preview said print job in a form substantially identical to a form in which said print job will be printed by said printer mechanism (see Figs. 1-3 and 14, column 9 lines 1-6, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 12 line 59-column 13 line 18, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42).

Regarding claim 2, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 1, and further discloses wherein said preview data is displayed as an image which visually represents an image of a print job in a form as printed taking into account individual printer settings of said printer device (see Fig. 14, column 9 lines 1-6, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42).

Regarding claim 3, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 1, and further discloses wherein said preview data is displayed as an image which visually represents an image of a print job in a form as printed taking into account settings of said printer device selected from the set: font type, font size, page margins, print media dimensions, and appropriate color conversion depending on media type characters (see Fig. 14, column 9 lines 1-6, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42).

Regarding claim 4, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 1, and further discloses wherein said preview data is presented in a form readable by a browser (see column 12 line 48-column 13 line 18).

Regarding claim 12, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses wherein said preview page contains a preview image data of a print job in a form for printing said print job on said printer, taking into account local settings and capabilities of said printer device (see Fig. 14, column 9 lines 1-6, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42).

Regarding claim 13, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses wherein said print job comprises a job name data (see Fig. 8B).

Regarding claim 14, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses wherein said print job comprises a timestamp data (see Fig. 8B).

Regarding claim 15, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses wherein the specific settings are selected from the set comprising font settings, margin settings, rendering settings, print media size and type settings, color settings, and internal printer settings (see column 9 lines 1-6, column 12 lines 14-19, and column 14 lines 5-19).

Regarding claim 17, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses receiving a request from a web server in a HTTP format, said request specifying a printer address and a job identification data (see Figs. 5 and 8, column 12 line 48-column 13 line 19, and column 15 lines 9-23).

Regarding claim 18, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses sending a pause signal with said print job to pause printing (see column 9 lines 14-21, column 11 lines 44-52, and column 12 lines 27-47, reference shows that the converting device receives output data from a computer and converts the data to print data appropriate for the printer and sends the data to the printer but the print data is not printed until the user starts the printing after viewing the preview data generated by the converting device and displayed on the computer display, which is analogous to the claim limitation and is therefore anticipated by the reference).

Regarding claim 19, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 10, and further discloses sending a print signal to override a paused condition of said print job (see column 9 lines 14-21, column 11 lines 44-52, and column 12 lines 27-47, reference shows that the converting device receives output data from a computer and converts the data to print data appropriate for the printer and sends the data to the printer but the print data is not printed until the user starts the printing after viewing the preview data generated by the converting device and displayed on the computer display, which is analogous to the claim limitation and is therefore anticipated by the reference).

Regarding claim 22, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 20, and further discloses a driver (converting device "26") for sending a print job to said printer mechanism wherein said driver sends a pause command, for pausing said printer mechanism, and for awaiting a confirmation signal for proceeding with printing said print job (see column 9 lines 14-21, column 11 lines 44-52, and column 12 lines 27-47, reference shows that the converting device receives output data from a computer and

converts the data to print data appropriate for the printer and sends the data to the printer but the print data is not printed until the user starts the printing after viewing the preview data generated by the converting device and displayed on the computer display, which is analogous to the claim limitation and is therefore anticipated by the reference).

Regarding claim 24, Fujii discloses the system discussed in claim 20, and further discloses wherein said preview generation means is provided with a bi-directional communications link for sending and receiving communications with said printer mechanism (see Figs. 1 and 2, column 9 lines 35-38, and column 19 lines 37-42).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii in view of U.S. Patent No. 6816270 to Cooper et al.

Regarding claim 7, Fujii discloses a system of networked computer entities comprising: a plurality of client computer devices, each having a user interface having a visual display unit (see Fig. 1), wherein: each one of said plurality of printer devices comprises a physical printer mechanism, at least one communications port, a control

means for controlling said ports and said printer mechanism, a preview generation means for generating a preview image data of a print job, and a server means capable of generating a page viewable via said port (see Figs. 1-3, column 8 lines 54-59, column 9 lines 1-6, 14-21, and 35-38, column 11 lines 10-20, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 12 line 59-column 13 line 18, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42), and each said client computer device comprises at least one processor, an operating system, at least one communications port for communicating said client computer device with a said printer device, a user interface having a visual display unit, a driver means (converting device "26") for driving a said printer device, and a browser means for browsing a page display on a said printer device (see Figs. 1, 2, 6, and 13 and column 9 lines 30-59).

Fujii does not disclose expressly a plurality of printer devices.

Cooper discloses a plurality of printer devices (see Fig. 1).

Fujii & Cooper are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, printing and previewing of image data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the plurality of printer devices as shown in Cooper with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a plurality of printing options to enable a user to print image data at the most appropriate printing device that satisfies the printing properties.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cooper with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Regarding claim 8, Fujii and Cooper disclose the system discussed in claim 7, and Fujii further discloses wherein said browser device is capable of browsing a page image of a print preview, said page image displaying a preview image which is a true image representation of a print image in a form in which it may be printed by a said printer device, taking into account the specific settings of that printer (see column 12 line 48-column 13 line 18 and column 14 lines 5-19).

Regarding claim 9, Fujii and Cooper disclose the system discussed in claim 7, and Fujii further discloses wherein said user interface is arranged to send a print command to said printer to print a print image in a same format as identified by a said print preview on said visual display unit (see column 12 lines 27-47).

Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii in view of European Patent Application No. 0930757 to Nagasaka.

Regarding claim 25, Fujii discloses a printer comprising a physical printer mechanism capable of producing printed images on a print media (see Figs. 1 and 2B, column 8 lines 54-59, and column 9 lines 22-24), an electronic data processing means capable of controlling said physical print mechanism (see Figs. 1 and 2A and column 9 lines 14-21), a bi-directional communications port capable of sending and receiving data (see Figs. 1 and 2, column 9 lines 35-38 and column 19 lines 37-42), a preview generation means for generating, by said printer, a print preview data displayable in a

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form which visually represents an image of a print job in a form as would actually be printed taking into account local printer settings of said printer (see column 11 lines 10-20, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42, reference states that the converting device can be located internal to the printer therefore the reference anticipates the claim limitation), and a server means, configured as part of said printer, capable of presenting said preview data, said preview data being readable via said bi-directional communications port by a browser.

Fujii does not disclose expressly a server means, configured as part of said printer, capable of presenting said preview data in HTML page format.

Nagasaka discloses a server means, configured as part of said printer, capable of presenting said preview data in HTML page format (see column 6 lines 43-46, column 7 lines 25-31 and 42-48, column 7 line 52-column 8 line 4, and column 8 lines 47-50).

Regarding claim 26, Fujii discloses wherein said preview generation means generates said preview data utilizing an embedded raster image processor (RIP) within said printer, the preview data being made available to a web browser of a client computer by said server means (see column 11 line 48-column 12 line 19 and column 19 lines 37-42).

Fujii & Nagasaka are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, print data preview and execution.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the preview data in HTML page format as described by Nagasaka with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide preview data that is independent of the machine type and easily utilized (see column 7 lines 42-44 of Nagasaka).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Nagasaka with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claims 25 and 26.

Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii in view of U.S. Patent No. 6615234 to Adamske et al.

Regarding claim 27, Fujii discloses a method of generating a preview image for preview of a print job to be printed by a printer, said method comprising receiving a print job in electronic form via an input/output port (see column 8 lines 60-67 and column 11 lines 44-52), in a data repository in said printer storing data describing printer settings, said data comprising data from the set of font types, font size, ink color, ink availability, margin types and page layout which are specific to the set up of said printer (see column 14 lines 5-19, reference shows that font and other data are stored in ROM 30 that are specific to the printer), configuring a page description language interpreter module to render image data of said print job and thereby generate a rendered image file (see column 8 lines 62-67, column 9 lines 14-21, column 10 line 49-column 11 line 20, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42), and configuring said printer to

generate a preview image from said rendered image taking into account said stored specific settings and printer characteristics so that an image is created that substantially exactly reflects the preview of the image that will be printed (see column 14 lines 5-19).

Fujii does not disclose expressly receiving a request for a preview of said print job from a browser on a client computer which is in communication with said printer, directing said browser request to a web server module in said printer.

Adamske discloses receiving a request for a preview of said print job from a browser on a client computer which is in communication with said printer (see column 3 lines 47-59, column 3 line 64-column 4 line 7, column 4 line 61-column 5 line 46, and column 5 line 64-column 6 line 23), in a data repository in said printer storing data describing printer settings, said data comprising data from the set of font types, font size, ink color, ink availability, margin types and page layout (see Fig. 2 (29) and column 5 lines 47-63), directing said browser request to a web server module in said printer (see Fig. 2 (22) and column 4 line 61-column 5 line 16), configuring a page description language interpreter module to render image data of said print job and thereby generate a rendered image file (see column 5 lines 17-28 and 33-46), and configuring said printer to generate a preview image from said rendered image taking into account said stored specific settings and printer characteristics so that a J-PEG format image is created that substantially exactly reflects the preview of the image that will be printed (see column 6 lines 1-23).

Regarding claim 28, Fujii discloses a method of generating a preview image for preview of a print job to be printed by a printer, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a print job in electronic form via an input/output port (see column 8 lines 60-67 and column 11 lines 44-52), rendering said image data of said print job to generate a rendered image file (see column 10 line 49-column 11 line 20, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42), and configuring said printer to generate said preview image from said rendered image taking into account specific settings and printer characteristics (see column 14 lines 5-19)., said preview image being configurable for presentation as a web page.

Fujii does not disclose expressly receiving a request for a preview of said print job from a browser on a client computer which is in communication with said printer, rendering said image data of said print job to generate a rendered image file registered as a resource in a web server, and configuring said printer to generate said preview image from said rendered image taking into account specific settings and printer characteristics, said preview image being configurable for presentation as a web page.

Adamske discloses receiving a request for a preview of said print job from a browser on a client computer which is in communication with said printer (see column 3 lines 47-59, column 3 line 64-column 4 line 7, column 4 line 61-column 5 line 46, and column 5 line 64-column 6 line 23), rendering said image data of said print job to generate a rendered image file registered as a resource in a web server (see column 5 lines 17-28 and 33-46), and configuring said printer to generate said preview image from said rendered image taking into account specific settings and printer characteristics, said preview image being configurable for presentation as a web page (see column 3 lines 47-59 and column 5 line 64-column 6 line 23).

Fujii & Adamske are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, network printing and previewing of print data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the web browser, web server, and JPEG image format aspect of preview and printing of image data as described by Adamske with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the ability to deliver information in a timely manner and to multiple destinations as well as allowing a user to preview an image to be printed in real-time and on-line as it will appear in printed form after delivery (see column 2 lines 30-33 of Adamske).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Adamske with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claims 27-28.

Claims 5-6 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Nagasaka.

Regarding claim 5, Fujii does not disclose expressly wherein said preview data is presented in the form of an HTML page.

Nagasaka discloses wherein said preview data is presented in the form of an HTML page (see column 7 lines 25-31 and 42-48, column 7 line 52-column 8 line 4, and column 8 lines 47-50).

Fujii & Nagasaka are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, print data preview and execution.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the preview data in the form of HTML as described by Nagasaka with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide preview data that is independent of the machine type and easily utilized (see column 7 lines 42-44 of Nagasaka).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Nagasaka with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5.

Regarding claim 6, Fujii does not disclose expressly wherein said printer operates to store a print job in a print queue, said print job stored in said queue having a URL address stored within said printer, said address comprising a printer address, a job name data, and a timestamp data.

Nagasaka discloses wherein said printer operates to store a print job in a print queue, said print job stored in said queue having a URL address stored within said printer, said address comprising a printer address, a job name data, and a timestamp data (see column 6 lines 12-17 and column 12 lines 22-30).

Fujii & Nagasaka are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, print data preview and execution.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the storage of a URL containing address and job information as described by Nagasaka with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide location and job information to a desired output device to increase efficiency and rate of execution.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Nagasaka with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Regarding claim 23, Fujii does not disclose expressly wherein said preview image is generated as a relatively low resolution image compared to a printed image with said printer mechanism.

Nagasaka discloses wherein said preview image is generated as a relatively low resolution image compared to a printed image with said printer mechanism (see column 9 line 56-column 10 line 5).

Fujii & Nagasaka are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, print data preview and execution.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the low resolution preview image as described by Nagasaka with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to avoid wastefully consuming storage capacity.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Nagasaka with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

Claims 11 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii as applied to claims 10 and 20 above, and further in view of Adamske.

Regarding claim 11, Fujii does not disclose expressly registering said printer image file as a resource in a web server and presenting said preview as a web page.

Adamske discloses registering said printer image file as a resource in a web server (see column 4 lines 61-65 and column 5 lines 15-28) and presenting said preview as a web page (see column 3 lines 47-59, column 4 line 61-column 5 line 46, and column 5 line 64-column 6 line 23).

Fujii & Adamske are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, printing and previewing image data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the storage of an image file in a web server and the display of the preview as a web page as described by Adamske with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the ability to deliver information in a timely manner and to multiple destinations as well as allowing a user to preview an image to be printed in real-time and on-line as it will appear in printed form after delivery (see column 2 lines 30-33 of Adamske).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Adamske with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Regarding claim 21, Fujii discloses a raster image processor for rendering said print job (see column 19 lines 37-42).

Fujii does not disclose expressly a web server configured to serve said preview image.

Adamske discloses a web server configured to serve said preview image (see Fig. 2 (22) and column 4 line 61-column 5 line 46).

Fujii & Adamske are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, printing and previewing image data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the web server configured to provide a preview image as described by Adamske with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the ability to deliver information in a timely manner and to multiple destinations as well as allowing a user to preview an image to be printed in real-time and on-line as it will appear in printed form after delivery (see column 2 lines 30-33 of Adamske).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Adamske with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0140315 to Blumberg et al.

Fujii does not disclose expressly displaying a generic page informing of progress of a preview page compilation.

Blumberg discloses displaying a generic page informing of progress of a preview page compilation (see paragraph [0039] lines 4-6).

Fujii & Blumberg are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, printing and previewing of image data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the progress of preview data (it is well known in the art to provide a progress meter to inform a user of a processes completion point), as described by Blumberg with the system of Fujii.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to keep the user informed of the stage at which the print preview process has completed to avoid the user thinking that a problem may have occurred if the system has been processing a particular job for a long period of time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Blumberg with Fujii to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. To further show the state of the art refer to U.S. Patent numbers 5675717 (Yamamoto), 5748352 (Usami), 6078936 (Martin et al.), and 6108009 (Nishikawa) and U.S. Patent Application Publication number 2002/0010720 (Long et al.).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark R. Milia whose telephone number is (571) 272-7408. The examiner can normally be reached M-F 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached at (571) 272-7402. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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